

and the later stages of chronic tuberculosis; its effectiveness to favorably influence phthisis in its incipency, to check phthisis, and to control cough and bronchial cough; its effectiveness as a tonic, to add to the general well-being of the sufferer, and to cause tonic effect and action, and to increase weight; and its effectiveness as a treatment for respiratory affections.

On May 23, 1938, pleas of guilty having been entered by the defendants, they were sentenced to pay fines in the total amount of \$225.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29774. Misbranding of Cannon's Salve. U. S. v. Emma L. Van Gorder, Carrie B. Van Gorder, and William H. Van Gorder (Dr. J. Cannon Salve Co., Ltd.). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$75. (F. & D. No. 42520. Sample No. 68214-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On June 25, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Emma L. Van Gorder, Carrie B. Van Gorder, and William H. Van Gorder, copartners, trading as Dr. J. Cannon Salve Co., Ltd., at Petoskey, Mich., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about November 12, 1937, from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois of a quantity of Cannon's Salve which was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of a lead compound incorporated in a fatty base.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, appearing in the labeling, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for frozen feet, eczema, mad dog bite; inflammation of the eyes, blood poison, erysipelas, sore lungs and throat, cuts, sores, all kinds of injuries, rusty nail sores, burns, boils or carbuncles, diphtheria, gunshot wounds, lame or sore back, caked or inflamed breast, sprained ankle, and mumps; and effective to take out and heal all inflammation, to prevent blood poison in man or beast, to heal cuts, wounds, and sores, to draw out all the pain, soreness, and lameness, and to heal sore throat.

On July 5, 1938, pleas of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendants, the court imposed fines in the total amount of \$75.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29775. Misbranding of Sanettes (mentholated kerchiefs). U. S. v. 215 Packages and 143 Packages of Sanettes Mentholated Kerchiefs. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41418. Sample Nos. 57757-C, 57758-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On January 14, 1938, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 358 packages of Sanettes (mentholated kerchiefs) at Woodside, L. I.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 4, 1937, by the San-Nap-Pak Manufacturing Co. from Wheelright, Mass.; and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Examination showed that the article consisted of paper tissues impregnated with menthol.

Misbranding was alleged in that the following statements borne on the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "Useful during * * * hay fever and sinus irritations—aids in clearing congested air passages."

On September 26, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

29776. Adulteration and misbranding of santal oil. U. S. v. 17 Boxes and 55 Boxes of Santal Oil Capsules. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 43737, 43738. Sample Nos. 25800-D, 26781-D.)

This product was labeled to indicate that it was oil of santal, a product recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it did not have the